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Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Concerned that military applications of scientific and technological developments can contribute significantly to the improvement and upgrading of advanced weapons systems and, in particular, weapons of mass destruction,

Aware of the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that may have a negative impact on international security and disarmament, and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Cognizant that international transfers of dual-use as well as high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes are important for the economic and social development of States,

Also cognizant of the need to regulate such transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications through multilaterally negotiated, universally applicable, non-discriminatory guidelines,

Expressing its concern about growing proliferation of ad hoc and exclusive export control regimes and arrangements for dual-use goods and technologies, which tend to impede the economic and social development of developing countries,

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Recalling that in the final document of the Fourteenth Summit Conference o Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Havana fro 11 to 16 September 2006,[1] it was again noted with concern that undue restrictio on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology f peaceful purposes persisted,

Emphasizing that internationally negotiated guidelines for the transfer of hig technology with military applications should take into account the legitima defence requirements of all States and the requirements for the maintenance international peace and security, while ensuring that access to high-technolo products and services and know-how for peaceful purposes is not denied,

1. *Affirms* that scientific and technological progress should be used for t benefit of all mankind to promote the sustainable economic and social developme of all States and to safeguard international security, and that internation cooperation in the use of science and technology through the transfer and exchan of technological know-how for peaceful purposes should be promoted;

2. *Invites* Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply scien and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-relat technologies available to interested States;

3. *Urges* Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with t participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptab non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods a technologies and high technology with military applications;

4. *Encourages* United Nations bodies to contribute, within existi mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peacef purposes;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session t item entitled "Role of science and technology in the context of international secur and disarmament".

[1] A/61/472, annex I.